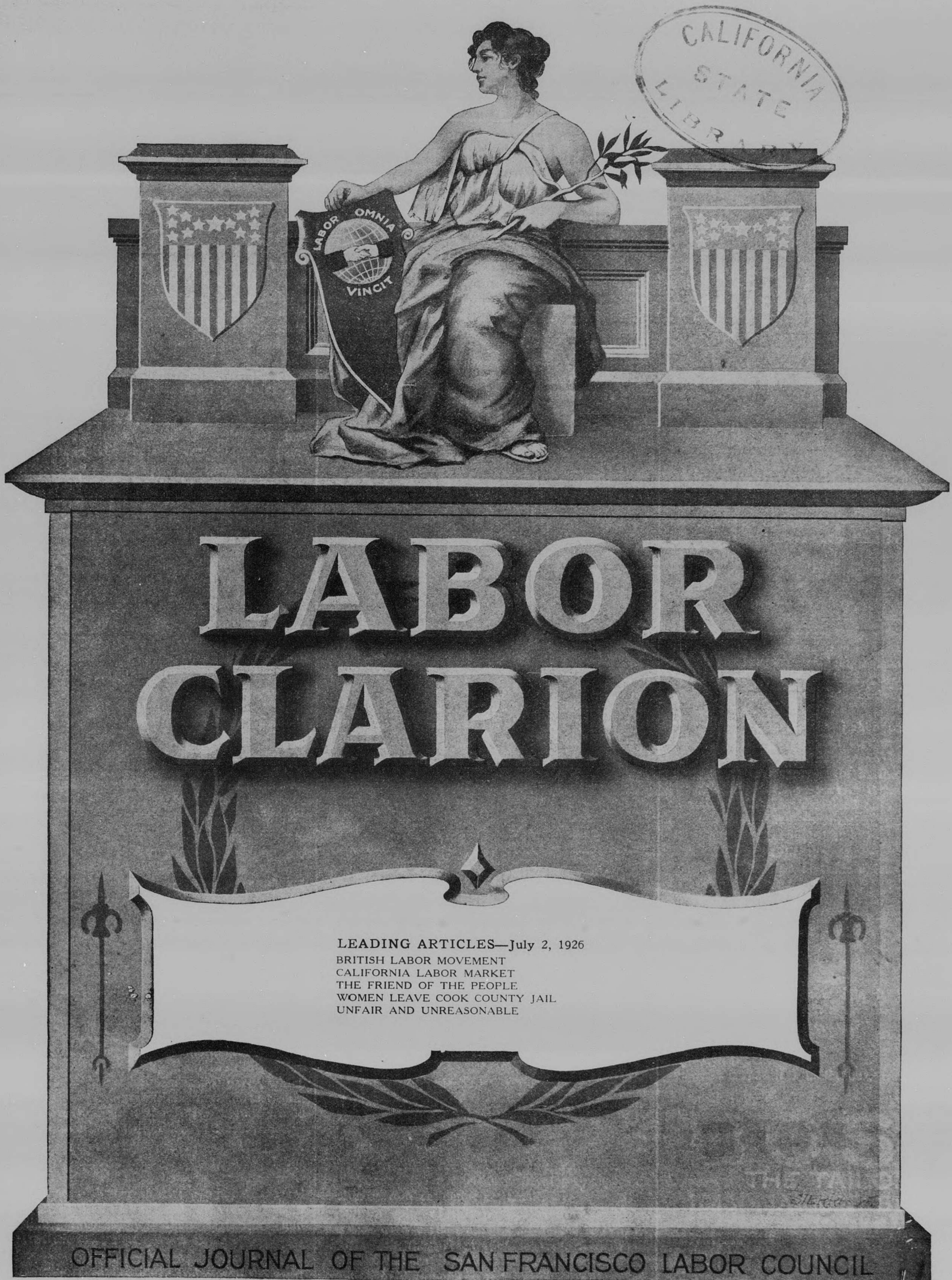


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ARABIC
ARMENIAN
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ITALIAN

JAPANESE
JEWISH
MAURI
NORWEGIAN
PATOIS
PHILIPPINE
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1926

No. 22

British Labor Movement

By Len De Caux, Brookwood Graduate, Staff of the Illinois Miner.

V. INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

The British Labor party is the outgrowth of a long series of experiments in political action by the trade union movement. Judicial attacks which threatened the very existence of the unions soon forced labor to abandon the slogan "No politics in the union," which was so popular in the middle of the nineteenth century, and we may trace three stages in the development of labor's political action. The first was the policy of the Junta which consisted in lobbying, deputations and playing off the Liberal and Conservative parties one against the other; the second was the movement started after the Reform Act of 1868 to secure the return of trade union members to Parliament, during which stage labor entered into a junior partnership with the Liberal party; and the third stage was the formation of a political party of labor, independent of both the old parties.

The socialist propaganda of the Social Democratic Federation, the Fabian Society and the Socialist League, all formed between 1881 and 1885, was a factor in the conversion of labor to independent political action. More important factors were the organization of hundreds of thousands of unskilled laborers under Socialist leadership following the successful dock strike of 1899, and the formation in 1893 of the Independent Labor Party, an organization more closely related to and more sympathetic with the trade union movement than any of the previously existing socialist societies. But most important of all was the fact that labor was being hard driven on the economic field at the end of the nineteenth century, that legal attacks on the unions were on the increase and the alliance with the Liberal party was little help in warding them off, and finally that with all its efforts labor had never succeeded in electing more than fourteen trade union members to Parliament on the old party tickets, and the number was tending to drop rather than to increase.

The I. L. P.

Given the economic conditions that were making the unions discontented with their old political policies, the Independent Labor Party was the instrument which proved most effective in directing this discontent into the channels of independent political action. Unlike previous socialist societies, the I. L. P. was practically an outgrowth of the trade union movement. It represented on the political field the spirit of the New Unionism which had recently made such surprising headway among the unskilled. Although socialist in its ultimate aims, the I. L. P. propaganda was devoted chiefly to weaning the unions away from the old parties, and towards the formation of a Labor party, which would not insist upon socialism as a test, but whose reform activities, the I. L. P. felt, would inevitably move in the direction of Socialism.

One of the favorite arguments of the early I. L. P. was that the independence of organized labor on the economic field must be transferred to politics, for it was absurd to strike against Liberal employers and then turn around and vote for them at elections, thus making them legislators and masters of the laws that govern strikes.

Pioneer Work.

James Keir Hardie, a miner and one of the most active spirits in the formation of the miners' union, was the leading spirit of the I. L. P. and the most

influential pioneer of labor's political independence. He and the I. L. P. generally had to meet the stubborn hostility of the old line trade union leaders, who not only denounced Socialism as a foreign importation which had no place on British soil, where, they said, no such thing as the class war existed, since any able man might raise himself from the ranks of the workers to a government position, as for instance the trade union leader Henry Broadhurst had done; but who also frequently supported Liberal candidates at elections against trade unionists who were running on the I. L. P. ticket.

Socialist influence, however, was increasing all the time within the unions and year by year the majorities against independent political action decreased in the Trades Union Congress, until finally in 1899 the T. U. C. passed a resolution to call a joint conference of trade unions and socialist societies "to devise ways and means of securing an increased number of Labor members in Parliament." This conference was held in 1900 and formed the Labor Representation Committee, consisting of seven trade union representatives and five representatives of the I. L. P., Social Democratic Federation and the Fabian Society, and having Ramsay Macdonald as secretary. This organization soon became known as the Labor party and changed its name to that in 1906.

Taff Vale Decision

At the start the Labor Representation Committee had hard sledding, with very little real trade union support. In the 1900 election, of the 15 candidates it put into the field, only two were successful. But meanwhile court attacks upon the unions were increasing, instigated by the employers, and culminated in the famous Taff Vale decision, which fined the railwaymen's union some \$210,000 in costs and damages to be paid to the Taff Vale Railway Company, which had sued the union in its corporate capacity for all damages resulting from a recent strike and for losses caused to the company by the acts of individual union members.

Their status and funds threatened by this and other court decisions, the unions were forced to fight politically to preserve their existence, and due to the agitation over the Taff Vale decision the membership of the Labor Representation Committee doubled in 1902, and kept on increasing until in 1906 it elected as many as 27 of its candidates to Parliament. The Miners' Federation had 14 members of its own in this Parliament, belonging to the Liberal party. It was the last of the large unions to remain outside the Labor party.

Trades Disputes Act.

Labor was more strongly represented in Parliament in 1906 than it had ever been, and quickly began to reap the fruits of its victories. In that year it imposed upon the government a Trades Dispute Act, which reversed the Taff Vale decision, and gave to the union the right of picketing and freedom from collective responsibility.

But in spite of this political victory and the passage of a certain amount of remedial legislation, which the presence of so large a body of Labor members forced upon the government, a reaction of disappointment with parliamentary action soon set in. Despite the political advance of labor, its economic conditions were getting worse,

and a wave of strikes and industrial unrest set in that did not end until the outbreak of the war.

The Labor party, with its members hardly weaned as yet from the Liberal party and tied to the cumbrous routine of Parliament, came to be regarded as far too conservative and slow-moving by masses of workers driven to desperation by rising prices and falling wages. These were the days of the propaganda of direct action, days which prepared the transformation of the role of the Labor party from that of a radical movement looked at askance by conservative trade unionists, to its post-war role as itself a conservative factor acting chiefly in restraint of the growing militancy and radicalism of the trade unions.

War Influence.

The lack of interest in parliamentary as compared with industrial action in these pre-war days was shown by the election figures at the end of 1910, the last before the war, giving Labor only a few thousand more votes than in 1906.

With the outbreak of the world war, the British labor party rallied almost unanimously to the support of the government, although its secretary, Ramsay Macdonald, resigned when the war credits were voted, and certain other of the I. L. P. members adopted a pacifist stand. In return for its support, Arthur Henderson, the new secretary, was taken into the cabinet, a number of other Labor members were given government posts, and a few items of legislation advocated by labor were enacted.

In 1917, however, the Labor party began to break with the government, Arthur Henderson resigned from the cabinet, and an extensive strike and peace movement set in in the ranks of the unions and the Labor party. It was in this year that the Labor party decided on a reorganization of its program and constitution, putting the new scheme into effect in 1918.

Previous to 1918 the Labor party had been merely a federation of trade unions, socialist and co-operative societies and local trades councils and labor parties, united for the purpose of political action, but 1918 saw its transformation into a national political party with a definite program of social reconstruction and socialist aims. The new constitution also opened the party to individual members, and anyone who accepts the party program can now join it, regardless of whether he is or is not a member of any of its affiliated trade unions or socialist societies.

Large numbers of intellectuals and middle-class elements, previously affiliated to the Liberal party or without political affiliations, were swept into

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the Labor party by the post-war disillusionment, entering it through the I. L. P., or finding the way open for them through the new constitution. These new elements considerably increased the electoral and parliamentary efficiency of the Labor party, but, having individual influence out of all proportion to their small numbers as compared with the trade union members, also increased the tendency of the party to think of itself less and less as the political wing of the trade union movement and more and more as a political party over and above organized labor as well as other social groupings.

Rapid Growth.

Labor showed its increased political strength and improved election machinery in the first election immediately after the war, when, in spite of the victory hysteria that swept the country and the "He won the war" propaganda of Lloyd George's party, the Labor party polled two and a quarter million votes, four or five times more than it had ever polled before. But this was only the first fruits of the huge harvest that the Labor party was soon to reap. In 1921 and 1922 labor found itself on the downgrade in the industrial field, with wages being slashed right and left, unemployment such as had never been before, and the trade unions proving insufficient to stop the retreat before the general offensive of the employers.

As so often in its history, labor was driven by industrial defeat to renewed energy on the political field, and the results were amazing. The election of 1922 nearly doubled the number of Labor votes, and nearly trebled the number of Labor members of Parliament, over 1918; and the elections of the year following, 1923, increased the Labor vote to close on four and a half millions, and the Labor members of Parliament to 191. This election it was that placed the Labor party in office as the first Labor government, and the story of Labor's venture into office and its effects will be told in a later article.

YOUNG ATTORNEYS.

Opportunity is afforded competent and efficient attorneys of the State to secure employment as referees in the Industrial Accident Commission. These positions not only pay a satisfactory salary of \$200 to \$300 a month, but afford splendid opportunity to become acquainted with the provisions of the Compensation Insurance Act, the hearings of the Commission, and the proceedings of the courts. Referees are assigned to cases which are submitted to the Industrial Accident Commission and prepare and submit their decisions to the Commission.

Appointees to these positions are required to have been admitted to the bar in California, and must have had at least five years' practice, some of which has been in connection with compensation insurance cases. State Civil Service Commissioner David J. Reese announces that all applicants for the position will be interviewed about July 15th. Applications should be filed at once and information can be had by writing the Department of Civil Service at Sacramento.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

The problem of caring for the aged poor who number between one and two million persons in the United States is discussed in an article in the June issue of the Monthly Labor Review from the standpoint of the pension legislation now in force and that which is under consideration. Pension systems have been adopted in Nevada, Montana, Wisconsin, and Alaska and such legislation is under consideration in a number of other states. The provisions of the pension laws now in operation, the grounds on which pension legislation has been pronounced unconstitutional in some states, and the present situation of pension legislation abroad are given in the article.

The adjustment of disputes between railroads and their employees through a Board of Mediation was provided for by the railroad labor act approved by the President on May 20th. This law marks the introduction of a new type of legislation in the United States from the fact that the bill was in effect a collective agreement between representatives of the carriers and of the employees' unions. Although such agreements have long been in use this was the first time one had received such sanction as that given by Congress. The act provides for four boards which include boards of adjustment to be created by agreement between employers and employees on one or more railroads; a permanent board of mediation to be appointed by the President; temporary boards to be created for particular occasions, and an emergency board which may be appointed by the President in case of threatened serious interruption of traffic. The full text of the act is given.

The development of the movement for paid vacations to industrial workers has been rapid during the past few years. A review of the existing legislation on vacations with pay in different countries in Europe and the extent to which they are granted through collective agreements shows that either through one or the other of these two means practically all the European countries except France and Belgium have accepted the principle of paid vacations.

The question of whether a workman or his employer has the right to a patent for an invention by the employee is determined largely by a consideration of individual circumstances. Various court decisions are reviewed in a study of the situation in the United States in regard to the rights of employees to their inventions. Judicial decisions and laws in foreign countries are also briefly summarized.

The Norwegian system of conciliation tribunals which offer an easy and inexpensive method for the settlement of wage claims and other civil disputes is described. Although it has been successfully administered it is said by the writer that it is probable that in the future the tendency will be to make conciliation more and more of a judicial function to be exercised by the regular judges in the regular courts.

A summary of the Bureau's sixth annual building permit report shows that apartment houses are increasing in popularity as 36 per cent of the total number of families provided for by all

new buildings were provided for in multi-family dwellings. The increase in the number provided for in this type of dwelling has increased 226 per cent in these cities since 1921 while the number of families accommodated in one-family dwellings in the same period has increased only 73 per cent.

Other special articles and studies in this issue of the Review include a survey of studies by several different agencies of work accidents to minors all of which show that sufficient attention has not been given to safeguarding young workers; a statement of the industrial disputes in the United States from 1916 to 1925, the number involved in strikes last year being the smallest recorded during the 10-year period; an article on international statistics of gainfully employed women which shows the extent of employment among women in 26 countries; and a bibliography on public old-age pensions in the United States.

Trust the junkman to find new and profitable business when the demand for paper, rags and iron lessens. The latest income-producer is the collection of empty liquor bottles. Under Volstead there should be none, says the law, but Volstead did not anticipate the needs of business conferences in office buildings. As a result there is enough liquor consumed in large office buildings of the city, from bottle containing commercially valuable labels, to make it worth while for junk dealers to employ collectors who make the rounds weekly.

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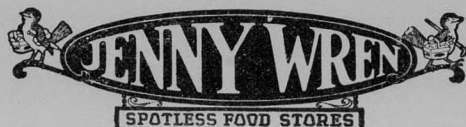
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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.**Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.**

Canada: Quebec Employment Improves—Further improvement is indicated in Quebec, according to 1241 employers whose staffs aggregate 209,810 persons, as against 205,995 in their last report. Iron and steel, mining, transportation, building construction, and manufactures are decidedly more active than they were a few months ago.

England: Automobile Industry—A pronounced improvement is reported in England's automobile, motorcycle and bicycle trades.

France: Artisans and Apprentices—Note is being made in France of the indicated decline in the number of artisans, because of the alleged multiplicity of machinery, said to be making for the increased employment of unskilled workmen. At the same time it is claimed that there is a decadence in apprenticeships, many young workers being limited to the tending of machines rather than the completion of their service of study in the skilled trades.

Railway Employees—Upon the invitation of the French Prime Minister, the directors of the French railway systems recently presented to him and the Minister of Public Works, as an equitable solution of the problem of salary increases, their proposition for a temporary allowance at a uniform rate to railway employees, on account of increased living costs.

Unemployment—Unemployment continues to be an almost non-existent feature in the French labor situation, there being a general demand for workers in practically all branches of industry.

Germany: Silk Industry—Reduced working hours and temporary shut-downs of the mills are still a regular feature of many branches of the silk industry, which has been attended with depression during the past months, with no indication of a change toward improvement.

Malaya: Immigration—Immigration into Penang from Madras, Calcutta, and smaller Indian ports continued comparatively heavy during the past few months, and the activity of labor recruiters in Indian cities remains apparently unabated. Every effort is being made to bring in labor from India and China.

Paraguay: Austrian Immigration—It is officially reported that an association has been formed in Vienna for Austrian colonization in Paraguay. The report gives the membership as 2000, composed largely of farmers and professional workers.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"I have no sympathy at all with the people who stay awake at night thinking up schemes to put somebody in jail."—Senator Shipstead of Minnesota.

"There is a trend of labor in this country, which apparently can not be checked, from agriculture to industry, because industry pays more than agriculture can afford to pay. But industry can not continue to prosper and employ labor unless agriculture can buy, for lay-offs, with fewer days of work or reduced wages, and idleness, and strikes result."—Representative Dickinson of Missouri.

"Without competent labor this country would be a wilderness instead of a place of happiness, and I hope always to see labor receiving its fair share of the good things of this world, which means labor well paid, as it now is in this wonderful country of ours."—Representative Robinson of Iowa.

"Confiscation of alien property has never had a permanent place in our national creed, and I do not believe that we should insert it now."—Senator Borah of Idaho.

CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET.

The June number of the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, shows a gain of 1.4 per cent in the number of wage-earners employed in California industries in May, 1926, compared with April, 1926. This bulletin is based upon reports received from 738 representative industrial establishments in the state. These firms employed 157,635 workers in June, 1926, with a total weekly payroll of \$4,540,192. This amount of weekly payroll represents an increase of 2.2 per cent over the weekly payroll of the same establishments in April, 1926.

The largest increases in employment are shown in sawmills and logging, in the manufacture of women's clothing, glass, stone and mineral products, agricultural implements, tin cans, and in the canning and packing of fish.

Among the industries showing decreases in employment are the millinery industry, the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, the manufacture of beverages, automobiles, including bodies and parts, and the manufacture of engines, pumps, boilers and tanks.

The average weekly earnings of wage-earners in all the industries was \$28.80 in May, 1926, compared with \$27.57 in April, 1926, an increase of about 1 per cent. Among the groups of industries showing higher average weekly earnings are the following: (1) Chemical oils and paints, \$34.64; (2) Printing and paper goods, \$32.78; (3) Metals, machinery and conveyances, \$30.94; (4) Water, light and power, \$30.28.

OWNERS FAVOR CHEAP LABOR.

The determination of certain shipping interests to employ cheap and docile coolie labor was definitely reaffirmed by Walter J. Petersen, general manager of the employment service of the Pacific American Steamship Association and the Ship Owners' Association of the Pacific Coast, in testifying before a Senate committee. Mr. Petersen said:

"No law forbids us hiring these men (Chinese); and if you take away the right from the Robert Dollar Company of handling those Chinamen, all he would have to do would be to put those vessels under the British flag and carry them anyhow."

San Francisco, Calif., June 26.—"Mr. Petersen knows very well that the Dollar Company could not, under the contract of purchase, transfer its newly acquired Shipping Board tonnage to British register," declares the Seamen's Journal, the official paper of the International Seamen's Union of America, in commenting on the testimony of Walter J. Petersen.

"This is merely the same stale old threat that has been hurled at legislators over and over again—long before Mr. Petersen left the Oakland police force and long before he ever dreamed of becoming 'general manager' for the scab shipping office.

"It requires a strange mentality," continues the Seamen's Journal, "to pose before a committee of United States Senators as a dyed-in-the-wool patriot and yet insist upon the alleged 'right' to man American ships with cheap coolie labor and to threaten by implication that American tonnage will be transferred to British registry if the privilege of manning American ships with Chinese should be revoked."

The law of nature is, 'Do the thing, and you shall have the power; but they who do not the thing have not the power. Human labor, through all its forms, from the sharpening of a stake to the construction of a city or an epic, is one immense illustration of the perfect compensation of the universe. Everywhere and always this law is sublime.—Emerson.

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Union ice wagon drivers in St. Paul are paid \$13 a week more than non-union drivers, declares the business representative of the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union.

Dinner was a little late. A guest asked the hostess to play something. Seating herself at the piano, the good woman executed a Chopin nocturne with precision. She finished, and there was still an interval of waiting to be bridged. In the silence she turned to an old gentleman on her right and said:

"Would you like a sonata before dinner?"

He gave a start of surprise and pleasure.

"Why, yes, thanks!" he said. "I had a couple on my way here, but I think I could stand another."

Thirty-one names appear on the weekly list of operators whose licenses to drive automobiles in Connecticut have been suspended for one year for driving while under the influence of liquor which was given out Wednesday by the State Motor Vehicle Department.—Connecticut paper.

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

The Senate chamber presented an impressive spectacle when crowds filled the floor and galleries in a demonstration to the memory of the late Senator Robert Marion La Follette of Wisconsin, who died on June 17, 1925.

Eulogies were delivered by Senators of all political parties, praising the principles, character and achievements of the man who is credited with being the father of more labor legislation than any other person who ever sat in the Congress of the United States.

The following are a few of the many tributes given by Senator La Follette's political associates:

Senator Shipstead—The time will come when cold memorials in steel and stone will be built to his memory; but the everlasting and eternal monument that will immortalize Robert M. La Follette will be that memory of his service to humanity which is enshrined in the hearts and souls of men and women who loved him for what he was, who loved him because he dared to think and speak, who loved him because he did not sacrifice his integrity to achieve power.

While it is true that he achieved fame, he achieved it because he did not compromise his convictions in order to do so. Above all else he was true to himself and, therefore, to his God and humanity. For his faithfulness to the law of eternal truth he received as though in reward the inspiration and courage that enabled him to carry on, inscribing his name in the hearts of men, where are written the only memorials that withstand the destructive forces of time.

Senator La Follette's voice was a voice in the wilderness. In our civic life he symbolized the cries of Isaiah, the Sermon on the Mount, the Magna Charta of King John, the Declaration of Independence, and the preamble to the Constitution of the United States. His voice is now stilled in death, but the voice of his spirit will continue down the ages, challenging the forces of special privilege.

Senator Reed of Missouri—His heart thrilled at every cry of pain; his eyes filled with tears of sympathy at every story of oppression or of wrong. A wickedness, a cruelty, particularly if visited upon masses of men, struck his soul with horror, made him vibrant with a passion to defend the weak and undo the wrong.

So, when he came here and struck these lusty blows, it was not that he hated, it was not that his heart was aflame with a desire to injure, but it was because of his limitless sympathy, his passion to alleviate suffering. The battles of his life were waged not to punish even the wrongdoer, but to break shackles, to lift burdens, to dissolve chains, to tear down dungeon walls, to let in the golden sunlight, and give the sweet breezes of heaven to all the children of men. Accordingly he refused to compromise with evil.

Senator Frazier—Today the United States is a better, brighter place in which to live because Robert M. La Follette lived here and served here. What nobler aim could attract the youth of our land than to devote their lives to the unselfish purposes that crowned with glory the name of the man whose memory we would honor today? With him it was always "the greatest good for the greatest number of people."

Senator Dill—He will live in the galaxy of America's great, not merely because he had a big brain, not merely because he was a great thinker and speaker, but because he was honest and incorruptible, and fought for what he thought was right, regardless of the consequences to himself. His political character stands out like a mighty mountain, firm as the earth beneath and pure as the stars above.

The advanced position which he so often took in his contests for the rights of the masses of the people made it easier for other public men, more

timid than he, but who wanted to serve the people's cause, to stand for what seemed moderate reforms. Thus, by his own radicalism he made possible much of the advancement of the cause of the millions against the privileges of the few; and while he can fight no more, the advancement thus made in the interest of humanity will be permanent.

Senator Walsh—He threw down the gage of battle in this body to all the foes of democracy and against venality in every form, and continued the fight for nearly a generation, until his over-taxed frame gave way, and death devolved upon others the burden he had so long and so valiantly borne.

Were it not that his public as well as his private life was without stain, he never could have held as he did the confidence of the people of his State, which he represented in this body so long, or retained the affection of the lowly whose rights and interests he never failed to champion. His heart was ever open to the cause of the toilers on sea and land, in the field and on the farm. He burned with indignation at any attempt at the exploitation of the poor. He had a consuming desire to make life worth more than living to them.

Senator Wheeler—His work for the betterment of the toilers on sea and land, and his unswerving fidelity to the primal efforts of democracy, will be remembered among men when the shafts of granite and marble have ceased to be. La Follette in his grave today is more powerful than La Follette living yesterday. This is the heritage of the great—their power grows with the passing of the ages.

In my opinion the three greatest characters our nation has produced are Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Robert M. La Follette. It matters not to what political party they adhered—these three great democrats belonged to the Nation. Totally different in attainments and environment, these three men stand out distinct as our three greatest Americans—great souled, far-sighted, and with the courage of their vision. Single of purpose, they strove direct to the common goal—the liberation of the soul and body of men from bondage.

They were fearless champions of freedom. Jefferson laid the foundation broad and deep in the Declaration of Independence and in the first 10 amendments to the Constitution; Lincoln applied the declaration of human rights to all men regard-

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less of race or color; La Follette strove to emancipate the toilers from industrial slavery.

Senator Norris—He was the voice of justice and humanity, calling God's common people to battle for righteousness. He blazed the trees through the wilderness of suspicion and doubt, leading the way to a higher civilization, a nobler life, and a happier day. His life from the cradle to the grave was one continuous struggle in behalf of the down-trodden and oppressed. He met upon the field of governmental combat the advocates of monopoly, of greed, and never once during his long and eventful life did he compromise with sin or surrender to wrong.

To those who loved him and followed him and believed in him there will always be the happy knowledge and consolation that even his worst enemies never once accused him of infidelity to the cause of righteousness as he saw it. Defeat meant to him only new determination for the next struggle. He turned a deaf ear to those who even suggested the possibility of compromise for his personal temporary advancement, and in answer to suggestions from the enemy that a different course might bring him power and popularity, we can hear him now, with all the strength of his great power and all the vitality of his courageous soul, cry out aloud his denial.

Senator Borah—It seems to me that the dominant tenet of his political creed was his faith in the average common sense of the masses. He never doubted the instinctive love of right in the popular heart. It may err today, but it would correct that error upon information tomorrow. He fought most valiantly, therefore, for those rights and privileges which insure the freest and fullest discussion of all public questions.

He believed that it is in the open arena of inquiry and discussion that men and women grow to the full stature of citizenship in a representative republic; that it is in the open field of submission and debate that men and women are trained to the arduous duties and exacting obligations of modern life.

He seemed to say, "Make speech free, and it will keep the people free. Give the citizen the right to think, to speak, to write, to argue, and these things will make him self-reliant and strong, and bind him to the government which believes in his intelligence and confides in his character."

No man in the whole history of our Government ever fought more persistently and more intelligently for these great principles. He lived his creed, he suffered for his creed, and he justified his creed.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Powerful interests block coal legislation and large coal operators contribute great sums to this end, Representative Jacobstein of New York charges on floor of House.

New Jersey Medical Society says most supposed "incurable" maladies can be eliminated.

Improvement reported in oil, farm and railroad industries of Mexico.

Defense council offers new evidence in Sacco-Vanzetti case; murderer makes affidavit that he committed crimes for which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted.

Russian Communist workers fling defiance at Great Britain and condemn British note protesting against Red gifts of money to English strikers.

Senate pays tribute in special Sunday meeting to late Senator Robert M. La Follette; Senator Wheeler ranks him with Jefferson and Lincoln as nation's greatest.

American Legion and National Civic Federation join in campaign to arouse voters to do their duty at elections.

High production, high wages and high consumption are cardinal principles of modern American

industry, Lewis E. Pierson tells New England Bankers' Association.

Thousands of women "Pilgrims of Peace" meet in London and hold great anti-war demonstration in Hyde Park; urge Great Britain to work for peace at disarmament conference.

In national referendum vote, Germany defeats proposal to seize all royal property.

Smoke Eaters' Association, an organization of survivors of coal mine disasters, holds convention at Morgantown, W. Va.

More than 100,000 workers march in Vienna in protest against Austrian government's policies.

Name of President Green of A. F. of L. forged on letter to aid Pepper in Pennsylvania primary election, Senate committee is told.

Protestant ministers of Northampton, Mass., protest against placing of German naval gun on court house lawn; declare that the gun "detracts from the beauty of the building and in a revolting way keeps before us and our children the idea of war."

WOMEN LEAVE COOK COUNTY JAIL.

By International Labor News Service.

What is said to be the greatest demonstration ever staged at the Cook County jail in Chicago occurred on the afternoon of June 22d upon release of 13 of the original 38 women members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who were sentenced to jail by Judge Denis E. Sullivan on charges of violating an injunction writ issued by Judge Sullivan against the union two years ago.

Those released had served 10 days, the union having paid their fines, some of the fines as high as \$350. Others still in jail are sentenced to 30, 50 and 60 days each.

The first girl was released promptly at 4 o'clock, and the others came out one at a time at three or four minute intervals until all 13 had been discharged.

The eight Chicago local unions and the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were represented at the jail by large committees bearing flowers for the released prisoners. These committees were reinforced by many other members of the local unions and by interested passersby. The great crowd jammed the jail lobby almost to suffocation and blockaded the sidewalk outside.

The crowd was in a good natured mood, and those composing it laughed and jested as they waited for the release of the imprisoned union pickets. Huge bouquets of roses and carnations lent color and fragrance to the scene.

Cheers greeted the appearance of the first girl prisoner. There was a rush of femininity and she was smothered with embraces and kisses. This over, she was given a large bunch of carnations.

This same performance was repeated over and over again until the last of the 13 girls had been released.

"Wish Denny Sullivan could see this!" some one yelled.

"Yes, and Hell-an'-Maria Dawes, too," another replied.

Chicago city editors considered the situation as "pie." Every daily newspaper in Chicago was represented by reporters and cameramen.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the jailing of these women is considered by many as a severe blow to the presidential ambition of Vice-President Charles G. Dawes. Dawes lined up his Minute Men of the Constitution with the Manufacturers' Association in support of Sullivan when the latter was up for election.

Sullivan is simply putting into effect the policies publicly advocated by Dawes on many occasions. Jailing these women pickets furnishes a concrete illustration of the Dawes policies in practice.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1926

They were blood brothers, formed and featured so,
They were alike as ever wing with wing,
Yet were they different as bloom and snow,
The white of winter and the white of spring.

For one was brother hardly to himself,
And one was more than brother to the world,
And one saw only what was on his shelf,
And one saw every pool with stars impearled.
—ROBERT WHITAKER.

The trade union is more important to the
worker than his job because the union plays a
big part in making the job worth while. That
is the reason that when an employer gives an in-
telligent man the option of quitting either his job
or the union he invariably leaves the job. The
non-unionist is usually unintelligent and for that
reason sometimes sticks to the job under such cir-
cumstances.

Union label goods are always safe from the
standpoint of having been produced under sani-
tary conditions, because the union insists upon
decent surroundings in the workshop. This is not
true of non-label articles because there is no way
of telling where they were manufactured. It thus
follows that those who purchase non-union com-
modities take a chance with many diseases that
are to be found in sweatshops and penitentiaries
from whence much of the non-labeled things come.

The Cigarmakers' International Union is to hold
a referendum election on July 10th, and G. W.
Perkins, who for more than a quarter of a cen-
tury has been a guiding influence in the organiza-
tion, is not to be a candidate for president, age
having induced him to step aside for a younger
man. Perkins has been a valuable man for the
organization and will be greatly missed after his
retirement, though during recent years there has
been a disposition on the part of a large number
of members to ignore his advice, and as a conse-
quence the organization has paid the penalty of a
number of unwise actions, particularly with re-
spect to keeping certain laws on the books in spite
of changes in the industry. At the last conven-
tion, however, the membership did accept his
recommendations and change a number of the laws
to fit in with the trend of modern volume pro-
duction.

Unfair and Unreasonable

During the past week the Industrial Association has again given the people of San Francisco an opportunity to pass judgment upon its tactics. President Hutchinson of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in the interest of peace, offered to confer with officers of the association looking to a termination of the present struggle that is going on in the building industry of this city. President Hutchinson, of course, knew that the Industrial Association was a mere outsider in the premises, but nevertheless he agreed to meet its officers and endeavor to reach an understanding, but he was informed by the management of that association that there was nothing to talk about, nothing to conciliate and nothing to arbitrate. He then offered to take up the matter with the contractors themselves, but the Industrial Association again stepped in and interfered with any possibility of settlement by using intimidation, coercion and threats.

The Industrial Association is almost entirely to blame for the situation in which the building industry of San Francisco finds itself, and that same association is responsible for the bad business conditions about which the merchants of the city are complaining. The Industrial Association, while refusing any overtures looking toward settlement, still is using the money contributed by the complaining merchants to provoke and prolong the struggle that the merchants say they are so anxious to see terminated. These are facts that will not be disputed by anyone familiar with the situation.

Quite apparently these open-shoppers are ashamed of the origin of their plan. They fear that the general public will criticize the abortion, so they give it a new name. They resort to patriotism in the usual way to put over their nefarious scheme to reduce the workers to complete dependency. So they call it "the American Plan," although America has no special monopoly on the gentry that desires to intensively exploit the workers for their own gain. As a matter of fact, the name is entirely wrong. China has a much older and preferable claim. China never had any other plan until very recent years. China has been the home of the open shop from time immemorial. The plan is a China plan and should be called what it is. The mere fact that the open shop—Chinese plan—has reduced the workers of China to the coolie status; that it is responsible for the general poverty, degradation, inhuman misery, industrial serfdom of Chinese masses, men, women and children, is merely a matter of incidental detail that will eventually and automatically work out under open-shop conditions everywhere.

The Industrial Association and other similar deceitful organizations cannot hope to long continue to fool the people, so it is just as well, right now, to call a spade a spade. The open shop is the Chinese plan. It belongs historically and by prior right to China, and the Industrial Association, if it were honest, would freely accord credit to that land instead of endeavoring to name the cursed thing after this glorious Republic. But the old rule seems still to hold good among crooks, "fraudulent in one thing, fraudulent in all." It is too much to hope that the band of industrial meddlers making up the open-shop brigade in this city could be fair, reasonable or honest in anything.

In spite of its deceit, in spite of its high-paid officials, who are milking commercial and industrial San Francisco for their own personal benefit, the trade union movement is daily progressing, gaining better pay and better working conditions for the men and women of toil. The Industrial Association has been decisively defeated in half a dozen instances during the past three years, and the carpenters are now well on their way to a full triumph over the band of meddlers that has been creating industrial strife in San Francisco for some time past.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

President Green of the American Federation of Labor says that the labor movement throughout the country is in a most healthy condition and that much progress is being made by nearly all of the big international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. For a time at the close of the World War there was a downward tendency, but last year a definite trend upward took place and has been continued throughout the present year with unabated vigor. The next report of Secretary Morrison to the convention will undoubtedly be one that will bring joy to the hearts of all those interested in the progress of the organized workers.

The time for registering in order to be qualified to vote at the Primary Election is rapidly drawing to a close and every member of a union should see to it that his name is on the registration books before the last of this month. Otherwise it will not be possible to exercise a telling voice in the selection of candidates for the various offices that are to be filled at the fall election. The right of franchise carries with it responsibilities that no one should ignore. This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and every citizen is in some degree responsible for the character of government we get. If the other fellow votes and you do not then you have no right to complain against the plan of government he voted to achieve. If the government is not conducted as you believe it should be, and you failed to vote, blame yourself for what happened. The other fellow matched his vigilance against your negligence, and he won, as he should have won. The enemies of organized labor are this year putting forth every effort to register their kind and if labor does not do likewise it will have to abide by the consequences later on when the selections of the other fellow are holding the offices.

While capitalists, employers and some reactionary newspapers have been declaiming against wage increases, and while in some places these influences have been advocating wage reductions, the income on invested wealth has gone to a record high figure. The return on invested capital, in the form of both interest and dividends, has gone to a new mark. So far this year dividend and interest payments have averaged \$361,000,000 per month. Last year the average over the same months was \$352,000,000. In 1924 the average was \$322,000,000. Previous to that year the average monthly total of dividend and interest payments was less than \$300,000,000 per month. These figures are given on the authority of the Survey of Current Business by the United States Department of Commerce. The increased return on invested capital is attributed to two factors: First, the total amount of stocks and bonds issued is greater than ever. But the average yield on stocks is now higher than it has been for several years past. This enormous return in interest and dividends on stocks and bonds comes out of industry and those to whom it goes are customarily willing to see wages held down or reduced, rather than jeopardize their own income to any extent. But aside from this conflict of interests, the fact remains, as it is pointed out here, that this rise in the volume of profits, together with the general higher wage levels, indicates strikingly the increasing productivity of American industry and its increasing capacity to make life better for the wage earners of the nation.

WIT AT RANDOM

Officer (on transport)—"Sick, Mose?"
Mose—"Not sick—jes' sleepy, suh."
Officer—"Why don't you lay down?"
Mose—"Suh, effah lay down ah yawns, and am skeered to yawn jes' now."

"What would yo' do wif fifty million dollahs, Mose?"

"Go 'way wif such foolish questions, man; Ah'd jes read, dass all."

"Jes read? Yo' crazy! Read what?"

"Bill o' fares, Jeff'son, bill o' fares."—Life.

Teacher—"Give me a sentence with the word 'analyze.'"

Small Boy—"My sister, Anna, says she never makes love, but oh, how Analyze."—Satyr.

A small boy came home from school one day lamenting that he had "missed" the word refrigerator in his spelling lesson.

"What did you spell refrigerator for," asked his eight-year-old brother. "Why didn't you spell ice-box?"

Agent—"How do you like your electric washer?"

Lady—"Not so good. Every time I got in the thing those paddles knocked me off my feet."—Allston Recorder.

A gentleman visiting a jail noticed a colored man of his acquaintance whom he had never known to be guilty of wrong-doing.

"Why, Jim, what are you here for?" he asked.

"I don't know, suh," replied the negro.

"Well, what have you been doing?"

"Nothin' 'tall, suh—nothin' 'tall."

"What made 'em put you in here, then?"

"Well, dey sez, boss, I wuz sent up fur frag-racy."

The maid having failed to appear to take Bobby home from kindergarten, the teacher said to the little fellow, "Now, Bobby, you know God is always with you, and you must think you have hold of his hand."

Next morning she said, "Well, Bobby, you got home all right."

"Yes, Miss Wilson, I got home all right, but I can tell you I made God run every step of the way."

Girl (to phlegmatic lover)—"You 'ave got a 'ard 'cart, George!"

George (a taxi driver)—"No, I ain't Maude, That's my number plate you've got your 'ead against!"—London Opinion.

Father (reading a letter from his son at sea, to mother)—"Myopia says he's got a beautiful lamp from boxing."

Mother—"I just knew he'd win something in his athletics."—Sea Bag (U. S. S. Oklahoma).

A mule and a Ford are said to have met on the highway.

"And what might you be?" asked the mule.

"An automobile," answered the Ford, "and you?"

"I'm a horse," replied the mule.

And they both laughed.—Christian Evangelist.

Little Ethel—"Mr. Young, my sister Laura said at the table this morning that she thought you had the prettiest mustache she ever saw."

Mr. Young—"You oughtn't to tell things you hear at the table, Ethel."

Ethel—"But she's going to give me a nickel for telling you!"

THE ROTOR SHIP.

A few weeks ago a queer craft came sailing into New York harbor. Thousands of people lined the docks to see this strange visitor from Germany—a new type of sailing vessel known as the rotor ship. Instead of wooden masts and sails, the new equipment consists only of metal masts resembling smokestacks, revolving on their axis. Experiments have shown that with one-fifth of the weight of the customary rigging the rotor ship can develop 15 times the wind power of the ordinary sailing vessel.

The rotor ship does not have to be hauled out of the harbor by a tug; it starts the instant the rotors, driven by a small Diesel motor, begin to revolve. The motor can be handled by one person on the bridge, and all of the crew formerly necessary for sailing can be dispensed with. From 30 to 80 per cent can be saved on fuel by using the rotors.

The principle on which the new ship operates has been explained by its inventor, Dr. Anton Flettner, of Berlin.

"Supposing a current of air strikes a smooth cylinder, such as a smokestack or the cylinder of our rotor, what will happen? The air passes to the right and to the left of the cylinder about evenly. Now suppose that one-half of the cylinder were covered with some rough surface, such as sandpaper, what would happen? The air current, following the lines of least resistance, would pass off to the smooth side and only very little toward the roughened side.

"Suppose that we begin to turn the smooth cylinder by some mechanical means, such as an electric motor. As it revolves, one side of it, the disappearing side as you look at it from the front, will be moving in the same direction in which the air current is moving, while the other side will run counter to the air current. Naturally the air, following the lines of least resistance, will pass off toward the side where the cylinder turns with the wind. It follows that if the cylinder is turned faster than the velocity of the wind, there is absolutely no friction on one side, and the whole current will be deflected to that side with such vehemence and with such crowding that suction ensues on the side revolving with the wind, while on the side coming up against the wind a pressure against the cylinder is produced.

"The rotor ship can be made to reverse its direction by merely reversing the motors. To turn the boat about, one cylinder is made to turn in one direction and the other cylinder in the opposite direction."

REAL ESTATE DEPUTIES.

Young men interested in the state real estate law and the operations of the State Real Estate Department can find opportunity for position and advancement at good salary by securing the position of deputy in the State Real Estate Department, according to a statement made by State Civil Service Commissioner David J. Reese. These positions pay from \$150 to \$250 a month. They are secured by applying to the Civil Service Commissioner and by subsequent interview and examination by the Commissioner. Three years of practical experience in real estate transactions in California, either as broker or dealer or attorney are necessary to gain admission to the examination.

Casey (annoyed at surveillance)—"Say, is watchin' me all yez have to do?"

Foreman (curtly)—"It is."

Casey (throwing down pick)—"Begorra, then, it's idle ye'll be tomorrow."

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US—III.

If all our modern knowledge depended upon direct observation of nature, it would be a very prosaic world. There are other sources of knowledge—notably intuition. What we know by intuition comes without observation and without conscious attention and demands no proof. Intuition undoubtedly helped primitive man to account for the mysteries of the natural world, just as it does today. It seems to be the first step necessary to develop proof of any problem in the physical universe.

When experience and knowledge failed to coincide, primitive men supplied the deficiencies in knowledge by attributing causes to super-natural powers—the hobgoblins which even to this day inhabit the dark places where the children of men fear to enter. When nature was in an unpleasant mood, when calamities befell, when storms and earthquakes and cholera epidemics prevailed, the hobgoblins were about. The gods smiled when nature smiled, and the children of men rejoiced.

A patient reading of history discloses that there hardly ever was a time when the people were not either on a crusade to destroy some goblin or staying at home recovering from their latest crusade and preparing for the next. They are actively engaged in the same employment today. There's a goblin around the next corner that is sure to get us if we don't watch out!

I am persuaded that the struggle of the race has been with one long series of calamities. Death is certain to overcome us individually, which may be regarded as a relief or as a calamity. The rocks disclose the passing of animals that once existed—that calamity overcame them. Eventually calamity will overcome the whole human family, just as it did the dinosaurs. But that may be too far in the future to worry about now.

The calamity-howlers, so much derided by professional optimists, thus seem to have the evidence of geology and history on their side. But the calamity-howlers see only future calamities; they take no account of past or present calamities. They envision goblins that are about to get us if we don't watch out. Inevitably they turn reformers. Every reformer sees destruction at the end of the road we are traveling. The straight and narrow path—oh, that he could make us see its entry-place!

History is a record of one calamity after another, down to the late World War. We don't know what is going on. We don't try to find out what's going on. We prefer the goblins today as explanations of things, just as primitive men preferred goblins rather than the danger of offending their gods by investigating nature, determining natural laws and guiding their lives in accordance with those laws.

They regarded their knowledge as sufficient. So today we regard our knowledge as sufficient. All about us are goblins. They have us hamstrung and hogtied and delivered into their hands. They are our prejudices, our knowledge based upon insufficient evidence, our fears, our determination not to be enlightened, our vanities, our love for

those who flatter us, our hatred for those who tread upon our intellectual toes.

They are a fine bunch of goblins, as dark as Erebus, as portentous as Stygian night.

SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH.*

By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor.
2. SUNLIGHT AND RICKETS.

Rollier, the Swiss physician who first established the treatment of tuberculosis by sunlight on a scientific basis, did not limit his use of sunlight to the cure of tuberculosis. In 1910 a school was opened under his supervision where the influence of sunlight in the prevention of tuberculosis could be demonstrated. That this "school in the sun" was a success is shown by the ever-increasing number of so-called preventoria which are springing up in this country for children known to have been exposed to tuberculosis. If sunlight is good for the cure of tuberculosis in older children, it is also certainly good for its prevention in younger ones. In 1916 a small volume was published in France by Dr. G. Leo urging the use of heliotherapy for the prevention of tuberculosis in infancy. Simple straightforward directions were given for sunbaths for babies, but apparently they attracted little attention either in Europe or in this country. In recommending heliotherapy for infants Leo thought only of its value in preventing tuberculosis. Little did he realize that in so doing he was advising a procedure which would also prevent another and more common disease of infancy.

To many people today, moreover, heliotherapy implies only the cure or prevention of tuberculosis. Our conception of the value of heliotherapy must be widened to include the cure and prevention of rickets as well as that of tuberculosis. Recent medical investigation has shown that sunlight has an absolutely specific effect in the prevention and cure of rickets and is indispensable for the normal growth of infants. Rickets as a chronic nutritional disturbance has been known to physicians for over 250 years, but the importance of sunlight in its cure and prevention has only been known definitely for the past seven years. The true value of sunlight in relation to rickets was first suggested by an Englishman in 1890 and reiterated in 1912 by a French investigator, but actual proof of its value was not obtained until 1919 when X-ray photographs of the bones demonstrated that rickets could be cured by ultra-violet radiations. Two years later, 1921, investigators showed that cure could be brought about by sunlight alone.

*Syndicated to this newspaper by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

WAGES MEAN PURCHASING POWER.

"Economists build up their theories of the real meaning of wages on figures based on wages and what was purchased with them over a period of years, but wage earners build up their ideas of real wages on what they can purchase at the time, regardless of what they might have purchased in the past," says the Railroad Trainman.

"Wage workers are not much inclined to study statistics. The market price and how far wages will go into them is about as far as the average worker has the patience to go. But when both have reached their final conclusions the economists and the wage worker do not differ as much as might be expected."

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the coal output per miner in the United States?

A.—Production averages 734 tons per year for each man employed in the bituminous and anthracite mines, according to U. S. Department of Labor figures.

Q.—Does organized labor believe that public libraries are public utilities?

A.—The 1919 convention of the American Federation of Labor said: "We believe that public libraries are public utilities and should be owned, controlled and administered directly by the state or city financing such libraries."

Q.—Who are the directors of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company?

A.—Matthew Woll, G. W. Perkins, L. C. Stewart, T. F. Flaherty, E. E. Milliman, James Maloney, Thomas E. Burke, T. C. Cashen, James M. Lynch, Martin F. Ryan, W. D. Mahon, William H. Johnston, Joseph N. Weber, A. A. Myrup, Morris Sigman and Joseph C. Orr.

Q.—What did the reconstruction program of the A. F. of L. say in regard to women workers?

A.—"Women should receive the same pay as men for equal work performed. Women workers must not be permitted to perform tasks disproportionate to their physical strength or which tends to impair their potential motherhood and

prevent the continuation of a nation of strong, healthy, sturdy and intelligent men and women."

Q.—How many labor publications are there in the United States?

A.—The exact number is not known. The American Labor Press Directory for 1925 lists some 600 American and Canadian labor journals.

SOVIET IGNORES LABOR LAWS.

Violation of the labor code by the management of the government railways was condemned by the chief labor inspector in an address before the eighth congress of the Russian Railwaymen's trade unions recently held in Moscow.

The inspector stressed violations with regard to overtime. During 1925, he said, 650,000 railwaymen and workers in railway shops, 75 per cent of the total number of railway employees, worked 8,200,000 hours overtime. He declared that "no measure against the overtime has any result." In spite of orders from the labor inspectorate the managers of the railways exceeded the number of hours which have been fixed. As an illustration the inspector referred to one line where 100,000 hours of overtime had been worked although the maximum authorized was 30,000 hours.

The inspector affirmed that there is scarcely a railway line on which the weekly rest of 42 consecutive hours is observed and the shifts are so arranged that in the majority of cases engine drivers and conductors are on duty for between 20 and 40 hours on end.

"Breddern and sistahs," began Parson Jackson, "I hab lately heard many complaints erbout de length ob mah disco'ses. Hereafter de collection will be taken up an' counted befo' I begins mah suhmon, an' de smaller de collection de longah de disco'se."

MOLDERS INCREASE BENEFITS.

The members of the International Molders' Union have voted in favor of increasing death and disability benefits by \$500 and raising dues 15 cents a week.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 30th, 1926

Assets—

United States Bonds, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$32,175,458.33), standing on books at.....	\$29,083,453.99
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	68,704,330.53
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities.....	1,648,422.64
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$1,860,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$70,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund (value over \$557,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks.....	9,994,268.56

Total.....\$109,430,478.72

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$105,030,478.72
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	3,400,000.00

Total.....\$109,430,478.72

GEO. TOURNY, President

A. H. MULLER, Vice-President and Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1926.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum was declared, Interest COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,

AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

O. K. Swiggett returned from a two weeks' vacation, which included a trip to Sacramento by boat, a three days' camp outing at Guerneville and visits to most of the points of interest in the Bay region. O. K., who was accompanied by Mrs. Swiggett, reports they had a very enjoyable time.

D. H. Boone, makeup, is on an extended visit in Humboldt County.

D. "Dinty" Gallagher, handman, after a week spent in tuning up his old gas cart, loaded his family and camping outfit into the same and started for a three weeks' tour to Seattle and the Northwest.

Amos Dahlke, machinist, returned from a two months' vacation, his itinerary covering many points and much territory. Amos left here by boat for New York, via the Panama Canal and Cuba, where "light" refreshments were enjoyed. After taking in the "sights on Broadway, Amos visited several of the large burgs before arriving in his old home town, Cincinnati, where he spent a whole week and which he found had grown and changed considerably. Amos visited most of the big towns between the latter city and here, including Indianapolis, and, on the whole, reports a very pleasant and interesting trip.

W. A. Clifford returned from a two weeks' vacation, passed on his ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains, where, outside of chopping a few cords of wood and hauling several barrels of water, Cliff did nothing but rest and let old Sol scorch the more sparsely settled portions of his "dome."

Changes in the personnel of the apprentice and office boy circles recently included the obligating of Victor Aro to full journeyman membership and the promotion of Arthur Nelson, due to the vacancy left by the former, from the office boy to the apprentice ranks. Art was also transferred to the night shift, which he reports as suiting him fine.

F. J. Stanfield is on an extended vacation in Monterey County.

T. A. Boyle, with his family, departed for a two weeks' tour of Humboldt County.

Howard Hyatt and family passed the week at Santa Cruz, where they enjoyed surf bathing.

W. O. A. "Bill" Townsell left the past week for an extended outing in the Feather River district.

Charlie Cullen, assistant skipper, and Mrs. Cullen left last Tuesday for their "summer home" near Lompico, where they will pass the next two weeks. A cottage recently erected on the estate will greatly add to their pleasure and comfort.

Charles "Fatso" Crawford, with his family and auto, left the past week for Fresno. After a short visit there they will tour the southern part of the State before returning, and expect to be gone two weeks.

Henry Coxon, family and Ford left the latter part of the week for a visit with friends at Los Gatos and Santa Cruz, after which they will tour through Southern California before returning a month or six weeks hence.

Richard "Dick" Smith, whose father, M. A. Smith, has been an operator on the Chronicle for many years, was the guest of honor at a banquet given recently by the Petaluma Typographical Union, commemorating Dick's completion of the I. T. U. course of lessons and being initiated into full journeyman membership. Dick was the first apprentice to complete the course in the Petaluma jurisdiction, and, before accepting a position with the Petaluma Courier, started and completed two years of his apprenticeship on the Chronicle.

Deciding to mix work with pleasure, L. J.

"Louie" Muir hired a sub to keep his old Merg going while he kept the paint brush moving. Louie said he expected to paint his whole house during his month's vacation.

LIVING STANDARDS OF WORKERS DEPRESSED BY IMMIGRATION.

Amsterdam, Holland.—"The bearing of immigration on trade unionism arises out of the danger that the influx of a considerable number of immigrants will lower the standard of living of workers and worsen their social conditions," declares J. W. Brown secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in an article on immigration in the International Trade Union Review, the official journal of the Federation.

"A great influx of workers with a low standard of living, or whose economic demands have been lowered by force of circumstances, will provide the employers with a large reservoir of cheap labor.

"The alien is very apt to depress the standard of living of the workers of the country to which he goes through no fault of his own. He may have been led to believe that work there is abundant, and, lured by these promises, have sold all he possesses in order to be able to travel to the promised land.

"When he arrives there, he is naturally eager to take the first job that offers, and he may be forced to do so by starvation.

"He is apt to be willing to put up with bad conditions and long hours in order to get a footing in the country.

"If he has not been a trade unionist in his own country, the position is much worse. He is unacquainted with trade union standards and principles, and likely to be a much more dangerous competitor.

"But the mere presence of a large number of alien workers in the country is likely to have a prejudicial effect on the position of the native worker.

"The latter may have struggled through long years to achieve better conditions for himself, only to see himself back to his original position—or worse—through the competition of the strangers.

"The employers, on the other hand, welcome the arrival of large numbers of immigrant workers, who perform a useful reservoir of labor from which they can draw in times of strikes, and who can be used as a threat if the native workers should be too bold in their demands.

"Many American and other employers will openly say that they prefer the foreign worker, because he is, as a rule, more docile.

"Some few employers go even further and carefully select their workers from among different nationalities in order to make it more difficult for them to combine against him.

"It will be generally granted therefore," Secretary Brown concludes, "that unless effective precautions can be taken, the influx of immigrant workers will tend to increase unemployment and to handicap native workers by forcing them to

compete with newcomers, whose competition is usually all the more dangerous because they are inclined to take lower wages and work under worse conditions."

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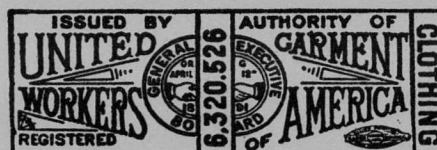
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OPPOSE NIGHT WORK.

"The natural sleeping time of man is at night, and medical authorities agree that when man is required to change his natural habits injurious effects result therefrom," M. T. Finnan, secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, told the House Post Office Committee in support of legislation to reduce night work in post offices.

"Men engaged in night work must sleep during the day time. This is unnatural, and the resultant fatigue sooner or later proves detrimental to the workers' physical condition. Men can not secure proper sleep during the day time, due to the noise that day naturally creates.

"It is more costly to the night worker and his family to live than it is to the day worker. The housekeeping arrangements of the family are necessarily involved. The worker's family who sleep at night have the usual meal hours provided for

day workers and their families. This imposes an additional burden upon the worker's wife, who must prepare meals to meet the convenience of the family who sleep at night and meet with the additional requirements made necessary on account of the husband's night work.

"The night worker undergoes social and moral disadvantages, such as separation from the family and the social life of the community, which can not be expressed in terms of money. The inconvenience suffered by the night worker presents an insistent demand for compensation."

Secretary Finnan contended that additional salary is not sufficient compensation. He demanded the utmost curtailment of night work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. and a time differential of 15 minutes for each hour of work done between these hours.

DIVIDEND NOTICES**Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco**

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth Streets—For the half-year ending June 30, 1926, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of **FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4)** per cent per annum, will be payable on and after July 1, 1926. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from from July 1, 1926. Deposits made on or before July 10th will earn interest from July 1st.

DeWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Avenue and Broadway; Columbus Branch, corner Montgomery and Washington Streets—For the half-year ending June 30, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1926. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear interest from July 1, 1926. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1926, will earn interest from July 1, 1926.

A. E. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, Head Office and San Francisco Branches—For the half-year ending June 30, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1926. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1926. Savings deposits made on the first business day of any month (or on or before the tenth day of January, April, July and October) will earn interest from the first of that month; deposits made after said date will earn interest from the first of the following month. **SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING JULY 10, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JULY 1.**

JAMES A. BACIGALUPI, President.

HUMBOLDT BANK, 783 Market Street, near Fourth; Bush and Montgomery Branch, Mills Building—For the half-year ending June 30, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after JULY 1, 1926; dividends not called for bear interest from July 1, 1926; money deposited on or before July 10, 1926, will earn interest from July 1, 1926.

H. C. KLEVESAHN,
Vice-President and Cashier.

INJURED EMPLOYEES.

A decision of interest to state departments has been rendered by Attorney General Webb, confirming the ruling of the State Department of Civil Service in the matter of compensation for an injured civil service employee. Civil Service Commissioner David J. Reese states that the decision of the attorney general effectually disposes of the question as to whether an employee is entitled to sick leave with pay and compensation for injuries as well.

Miss Celia M. Crosse, maternity home inspector, Bureau of Child Hygiene, was recently injured in an automobile accident, suffering a fractured pelvis. She applied for and was granted compensation insurance by the Industrial Accident Commission. The State Board of Health proposed to pay Miss Crosse her full salary and to deposit the compensation due her to the credit of the board.

Under the provisions of civil service, an employee may be granted sick leave with full pay until recovery, not to exceed fifteen days, but in exceptional cases said sick leave may be continued to thirty days at full pay and thereafter sixty days at half pay. The civil service rules also provide that where an employee of the State is incapacitated by accident and claims compensation insurance, he shall not be entitled to benefit of sick leave with pay.

Commissioner Reese ruled that, under the Compensation Insurance Act, the insurance should be paid to the injured employee, and should not go to the employing department; that Miss Crosse is entitled either to her insurance, which is a proportional part of her regular salary; or to sick leave with pay under the provisions of the Civil Service Act; but that she cannot receive both. The attorney general, in his decision, sustains the ruling of the Civil Service Commissioner.

Progress consists in men ceasing to have to struggle for their old objects, and so being set free to work for new ideals; achieving security in lower things, and going on to higher things."

—F. Henderson.

The First Bank in the Mission District

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SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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Head Office (San Francisco) and Branches

BANK OF ITALY**SAVINGS****COMMERCIAL**

JUNE 29, 1926

RESOURCES**TRUST**

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$144,397,732.41	
Other Loans and Discounts.....	99,296,447.95	\$243,694,180.36
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness.....	\$ 91,907,245.15	
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	19,616,386.95	
Other Bonds and Securities.....	12,069,648.90	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	921,000.00	
TOTAL U. S. AND OTHER SECURITIES.....		124,514,281.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$19,250,699.06	
Cash and Due from Other Banks.....	28,868,022.52	
TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS.....		48,118,721.58
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults (Ninety-eight Banking Offices in Sixty-five California Cities).....		7,755,702.95
Other Real Estate Owned.....		937,838.49
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....		2,588,892.42
Interest Earned on Bonds and Loans.....		3,078,897.11
Employees' Pension Fund (Actual Value \$244,869.25) Standing on Books at.....		1.00
Other Resources.....		168,018.78
TOTAL RESOURCES.....		\$430,856,533.69

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS: Savings.....	\$264,575,099.19	
Commercial.....	126,638,292.63	\$391,213,391.82
Dividends Unpaid.....		810,550.50
Discount Collected but not earned.....		89,279.68
Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....		2,621,607.42
CAPITAL PAID IN.....	\$20,000,000.00	\$394,734,829.42
SURPLUS.....	10,700,000.00	
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....	2,342,807.16	
INTEREST EARNED.....	3,078,897.11	
(On Bonds and Loans—Uncollected.)		

INVESTED CAPITAL (Including Interest Earned).....		36,121,704.27
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TOTAL LIABILITIES..... **\$430,856,533.69**

Stockholders Auxiliary Corporation

(The Capital Stock of this Corporation is owned share for share by the stockholders of the Bank of Italy.)

Invested Capital, \$10,958,154.82

The COMBINED CAPITAL INVESTMENT of both Corporations is in excess of

\$47,000,000.00

Number of Depositors, 611,688

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of June 25, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President William Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Waiters' Union No. 30, stating that W. G. Turner was elected to serve as its representative on the Non-Partisan Political Committee, vice J. W. King, resigned. John W. King will serve on the Labor Day Committee, vice J. Weinberger.

Request Complied With—From Office Employees' Union, requesting that the Labor Council include the Civil Service Commission in the proposed charter amendment adopted by the Council relative to the selection or appointment of Commissioners.

Resolutions—Were submitted by the Street Carmen's Union, requesting the Labor Council to reaffirm its stand for municipal ownership and operation of street cars and busses in the City and County of San Francisco, and that the officers of the Council be instructed to appear before the Public Utilities Committee and the Board of Supervisors and oppose the granting of any franchises to any private corporation for the purpose of operating street cars or busses on the streets of San Francisco. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, under municipal ownership and operation, the San Francisco Municipal Railway has maintained the lowest street railway fare in the United States, has been able to redeem more than \$2,000,000 of its original cost, and has financed \$3,000,000 of new lines and extensions out of the earnings of the road, and thereby added approximately \$130,000,000 of assessed valuation to the tax roll of the city; and

Whereas, the employees of the San Francisco Municipal Railway have enjoyed the eight-hour day, which is a fundamental principle of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, the San Francisco Labor Council is confirmed in this record in its stand for municipal ownership of this public utility; and

Whereas, there is now pending before the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco an application for a franchise by a private corporation to permit the operation of a bus line on the streets of San Francisco; and

Whereas, the San Francisco Labor Council takes its stand that no private corporation should be granted any franchises, and that the City should own and operate any and all new street car or bus lines in the City and County of San Francisco; and

Whereas, such a course of municipal ownership and operation is best for the employees, as well as the general public; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the San Francisco Labor Council reaffirm its stand for municipal operation and ownership of street cars and busses in the City and County of San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, that the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council be herewith instructed to appear before the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors and oppose the granting of any franchise to any private corporation for the purpose of operating street cars or busses on the streets of San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, that the officers of the Council urge upon the Board of Supervisors the policy of municipal ownership and operation of any and all

lines of street cars and busses to be instituted in the City and County of San Francisco.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the communication from the North Beach Evening High School Assn., your committee recommends that the communication be referred to the Educational Committee of the California State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends that the Council adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, that the officers of the Labor Council be and are hereby instructed to protest to the Mayor and Police Commissioners against the present policy of the Police Department in taking regular police officers from their ordinary duties and diverting such officers to the performance of duties on behalf of the Industrial Association. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Lumbermen—Business slack. Street Carmen—Initiated 20 candidates; Brother Flynn convalescing; are going to establish hospitalization for their members; will call a meeting in the near future for said purpose, and request the presence of all persons interested at said meeting. Auto Mechanics—Are still making progress organizing; have established a sick benefit. Bakery Drivers—Have interviewed manager of Purity Food Stores and requested that they discontinue doing business with Torino Baking Company; requested delegates to carry it back to their respective unions. Fishermen—Reports in the papers of an assessment for a strike in Alaska is not true.

Report of Executive Committee—In regard to the controversy between the Retail Clerks' Union and the Meussdorffer Sons, the matter was laid over one week. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to issue a call for a meeting of the Non-Partisan Political Committee for July 7th, at 8 p. m. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$322.60. **Expenses**—\$232.50.

Council adjourned at 8:35 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women



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OUR COUNTRY'S 150TH BIRTHDAY.

By Paul Sharrenberg.

Few Americans realize how crowded with the richest historical material has been the brief record of their country since it achieved its independence. The political and industrial life of the United States has made up in intensity what it has lacked in duration. Much of this material is as yet unutilized and a use of it is necessary not merely for the completion of the record of our own national life, but for an understanding of that of the world as a whole. It has fallen to America to go quickly through an industrial evolution which has translated it from a simple and primitive state into a very advanced one, and we have reached a point towards which a large part of the world is still moving.

The year 1776, which made the United States an independent nation, and which also saw the publication of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, saw the steam-engine, which was destined to play so important a part in shaping the life of the country, assuming an efficient form.

The steam-engine revolutionized transportation on land and sea. It made possible the development of modern machines. Machines gave us our great mills and factories. These, in turn, are responsible for trusts, class struggles, and countless efforts to regulate combinations and monopolies. Such is the sequence in America's industrial history.

The men who drafted that important document, the Declaration of Independence, could not foresee the truly marvelous industrial evolution of the past 150 years. They could not realize that the hereditary rulers of mankind were in time to be succeeded by industrial autocrats and financial dictators far more ruthless than the kings of 1776.

The thoughts of the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence were concerned largely with political and religious liberty. They could not apprehend that in 1926 the two priceless conditions named would not of themselves make men truly free.

Industrial liberty or Democracy in Industry, as it is sometimes called, must be soundly established in America before the workers can enjoy that full control over their lives and that equality of opportunity which our forefathers sought to guarantee by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

The early American colonists were regarded by King George and his principal advisors as a lot of uncouth, troublesome customers who wanted to get rid of paying their debts and taxes and evade rendering service to their divinely appointed rulers. The early Puritans built up their communities on religious liberty, but it was religious liberty for themselves alone. They were horrified when Roger Williams demanded religious liberty for himself. And so—today we still find employers in America, who, like the Bourbons of old, are demanding freedom for themselves and the right to dominate and control the freedom and liberties and the rewards of toil of all others.

The "divine right" theory and the "right by might" doctrine were used for centuries to control the affairs of government and direct the lives and the destinies of the vast majority of peoples. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were written to put an end to the operation of such theories and doctrines.

Today the best minds are agreed that it is contrary to common sense that the government of the people should be delivered into the hands of the arrogant, the incapable or the unworthy.

Is it not likewise contrary to the social and industrial interests of our country and our people that the manufacturing, transportation, farming and all other useful activities of mankind should remain longer subject to vicissitudes caused every

day by unscrupulous industrial and financial leaders, who by right of inheritance or undemocratic methods have acquired almost unlimited economic control and financial power?

Is not the Declaration of Independence outraged whenever these men undertake to deny the right of the workers to organize and collectively undertake the improvement of their conditions of work and life and protect their economic rights of free men in this great democratic republic of ours?

The idea of democracy today must include industrial as well as political and religious liberty and freedom. The people today means the nation entire, and the idea of industrial democracy no longer permits of servile functions. Industrial democracy can be best and most firmly established through the trade union movement. The trade union movement is not a fanaticism. It is an effort to cure fanaticism and particularly the kind which at present threatens organized society the world over.

Every step taken by employers to prevent the workers from uniting to protect and promote their interests is an attempt to dehumanize the workmen and to prevent the democratizing of industries. Back of every effort to crush collective self-help among the working people is the longing of mercenary souls for a return of the days when labor was merely a commodity to be bought and sold on the block.

So while celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, let us not forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

To firmly establish industrial liberty in America the right of the workers to organize and to bargain collectively for their services must be made secure, and the Bourbons yet within our country must be made to realize that the day of abstraction, autocracy and dictatorship in industries has passed.

FURUSETH WINS FIRST ROUND.

GENEVA, June 26.—Andy Furuseth has won the first round of his battle to safeguard the liberties of seamen everywhere.

The Seamen's Conference last week rejected the proposition to impose penalties on sailors who desert their ships in port.

Furuseth is satisfied that this international conference will do nothing to weaken the La Follette Seamen's Act, but he continues to urge a vigorous declaration in favor of freedom for all seamen.

The conference has voted to bring up the eight-hour day at sea at the 1928 special conference.

UNION SHOP FOR CLERKS.

The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association has signed up 75 stores for union hours and wages in Pittsburg, Kan.

The opposition of the chain stores—Woolworth, Kress and Penny—to union hours is interpreted by trade unionists to be merely a subterfuge to wage a fight against trade unionism in Pittsburg. The union hours call for 8:30 Saturday closing. The chain stores insist on 9 o'clock closing.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Christopher H. Cavanaugh of the Painters, Antonio Kocones of the Marine Firemen, James McAvoy of the Marine Engineers, Ernest Mehnert of the Stationary Engineers, John Waldheima of the Carpenters, William H. Gregory of the Printers.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council resolutions were submitted by the delegation from the Carmen's Union, and adopted, requesting the Labor Council to reaffirm its stand for municipal ownership and operation of street cars and busses in the City and County of San Francisco, and that the officers of the Council be instructed to appear before the Public Utilities Committee and the Board of Supervisors and oppose the granting of any franchises to any private corporation for the purpose of operating street cars or busses on the streets of San Francisco.

Fifteen thousand persons are expected to attend the thirty-first annual picnic and sports carnival to be held Sunday, July 4th, at California Park in Marin county by the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Association. The entire proceeds of the affair will be turned over to the sick and death benefit fund. Club and college athletes will compete as the principal feature of the outing. A relay race between the carriers and policemen is also on the program.

The Non-Partisan Political Committee of the Labor Council will hold its first meeting of the year in the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, July 17th, at which time the committee will organize and proceed to the endorsement of candidates for the various offices to be filled within the boundaries of San Francisco.

D. D. Sullivan, formerly President of the California State Federation of Labor, and foreman of the pressroom in the State Printing Office at Sacramento, was in the city calling on old friends for a short visit last week. He is now in San Diego

visiting a daughter who resides in that city. Sullivan is on his annual vacation.

Reports from Los Angeles are to the effect that John S. Horn has been returned to his home and is rapidly recovering from the operation performed a couple of weeks ago at the California hospital.

Several department bodies and unions have received invitations from Secretary of Labor Davis to send delegates to an industrial accident prevention conference, which has been called to meet in Washington July 14th. It is doubtful if any of the invitations can be accepted owing to the distance.

Local Unions of the International Laundry Workers have been nominating candidates for place lately. President James Brock, whose home is in San Francisco, has been named by many locals, but he is to have opposition, it is understood. Brock reports that the membership in the International has been increasing considerably of late.

Of the whereabouts of Otto Damm, waiter by occupation. Worked at Cripple Creek and Silverton, Colo., along about the year 1907. There is a small inheritance coming to this man. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will undoubtedly communicate with him and advise him to get in touch with H. S. Groesbeck, attorney-at-law, Houston building, San Antonio, Texas.

Three linemen were at work at Twentieth and Valencia streets. High up in the air R. B. White was nailing a piece of molding to fit in back of a secondary cross-arm. The nail glanced and pierced the lead cable. There was a flash that burned White's face, arms, hands and body and set his clothing on fire. His fellow-workers, Harold E. Finn and George S. Lowden, went scrambling up the pole to the rescue. While Finn was smothering the fire in White's clothing he, too, came in contact with the flashing current and was burned on the face and arm. Lowden, just behind him

got his eyebrows singed and his eyelids slightly burned. All three managed to climb down to the ground without outside assistance. White was seriously injured, and was taken to the St. Luke's hospital, where he is now slowly recovering.

TIES WORKERS TO JOBS.

The Bethlehem Steel Company's new relief plan for the protection of its employees and their families in case of sickness or death is a typical illustration of the devices resorted to by modern American corporations to tie the workers to their jobs much as the feudal serfs of the middle ages were tied to the land.

The sickness and death benefits are graded so that those who need the most assistance receive the least—the low-wage employees, who are the most needy, are paid the smallest benefits, while the high-wage employees, who need the least assistance, receive the largest benefits.

The job-tying is accomplished by the device of graduated benefits determined by the number of years an employee has worked for the corporation.

If an employee who is paid \$1500 or less is taken sick or suffers a non-industrial accident at the end of five years' service he is paid for any one disability a benefit for 52 weeks with a maximum of \$520. But if he sticks to Bethlehem Steel for 20 years, he will receive the benefit for 208 weeks, with a maximum payment of \$2080.

If an employee receives wages in excess of \$2500 and becomes eligible for disability benefit at the end of five years' service he will be paid a maximum of \$624 extending over 52 weeks, and should he stick it out for 20 years he can draw \$2496 extending over 208 weeks.

Employees are required to pay monthly assessments into the relief fund. The Bethlehem Steel Company acts as custodian of the fund, and the plan will be administered by a board appointed by the president of the corporation.

Washington, June 19.—"Government reports show that in 1920 the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers of the country was \$3,500,000,000," declared Senator Gooding of Idaho, in discussing the necessity of legislative relief for the American farmers.

"Today the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers is \$12,500,000,000.

"It has been estimated that since the deflation of 1920—and I think the figures are reasonably conservative—the farmers of this country have lost over \$30,000,000,000 in the shrinkage of farm lands and in the shrinkage of farm prices as compared with 1919.

"Hundreds and thousands of farmers have lost their homes through foreclosure.

"Fully 20 per cent of the farmers today are holding their farms through the leniency of creditors, not being able to meet their obligations."

Government is a trust, and the officers of the government are trustees; and both the trust and the trustees are created for the benefit of the people.—Henry Clay.

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